

The London Gazette.

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Whitehall, January 23.

THis Day was published His Majesties Royal Proclamation about Dissolving this present Parliament, and the speedy calling a New one, which follows:

CHARLES R.

WHereas this present Parliament was begun and held at Westminster on the Eighth day of May, in the Thirteenth year of His Majesties Reign; and hath been since by several Prorogations and Adjournments continued; and was lately Prorogued until the Fourth day of February next; The Kings most Excellent Majesty taking into His serious Consideration, the many Inconveniencies arising by the over long continuance of one and the same Parliament, (doth by this His Royal Proclamation) Publish and Declare His Royal Will and Pleasure to Dissolve this present Parliament, and doth hereby Dissolve the same accordingly. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses of this present Parliament, are Discharged from their Meeting upon the said Fourth day of February: And to the intent His Majesties Loyal Subjects of this His Realm, may perceive the Confidence His Majesty hath in their good Affections, and how willing and desirous His Majesty is to meet His People, and have their Advice by their Representatives in Parliament, His Majesty is hereby pleased Graciously to Declare That He will forthwith cause Writs in due Form of Law to be Issued for the Calling of a New Parliament; which shall begin, and be holden at Westminster, on Thursday the Sixth day of March next; and His Majesty doth expect such Laws will be Enacted, and such Order taken, by the Consent and Advice of His Parliament, as will tend to the Securing the True Protestant Religion; and the Peaceable and Happy Government of this His Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Twentyfourth day of January, 1678. In the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

TGenova, Jan. 11. The first instant came in here the Margaret, James Andrews Master, from Amsterdam; and the Diamond, William Sutpitch Master, from London; the Genova Merchant, and others, are in the River; but the strong Northerly Winds will not permit them to weather Cape Melo and Naxos. We have nothing new of Sir John Narborough, the Newfoundland Convoy does not as yett appear on this Coast.

Vienna, Jan. 18. From Hungary we have an account, that the Deputies that were here on the part of the Malecontents, being returned with the Propositions they received from the Ministers here, in order to the composing the Affairs of that Kingdom, and having communicated them to their Principals, some thought they were such as might be treated

upon, and others not, which divided them into two Parties, of the one Count Tegeley, and of the other Wesselini, is the chief, the first inclined to the Peace, the latter to the continuing the War, in order to the obtaining more advantageous Conditions than those now proposed. Yesterday arrived here an Express from Constantinople with an account of the death of Count Coningsberg, the Imperial Minister at the Port. The Emperor has joined General Cor with the Count of Zinzendorf, who are to assist on the part of the Emperor at the Assembly which is intended to be held at Francfort of the Ministers of the Princes Confederate with his Imperial Majesty in this War, if the Peace be not concluded before the end of this month.

Coningsberg, Jan. 20. The Suedes finding that the taking the Castle of Tappiau, would require more time than they could spare before it, have quitted the Attacks they had begun against it, and are marched with their whole Army towards Friedland and Danna, leaving this City on the side of them, with design as is believed to hinder the conjunction of the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Troops he brings with him, with those of Lieutenant-General Gotski, who having notice of the Enemies march, has passed the Pregel, and takes his way towards Danna, to obstruct their motions. We expect our Elector here in three or four days.

Dantzick, Jan. 21. Yesterday came in our Polish Letters, but they brought us not any thing of moment, the Dyet having not as yet entered upon any of the matters proposed to them by the King, but having been taken up in endeavouring to compose a difference between the Crown General Wisniewski, and the Crown Ensign Lubomirski, which when these Letters came away, they had not yet been able to effect, both Parties being seconded by the most considerable persons of that Kingdom. The account we have from Coningsberg is, that the Suedes are marched towards Danna, in order to hinder as is said the Elector of Brandenburg's conjunction with Lieutenant-General Gotski, or as others say, to facilitate their own with the Polish Troops, raised by the Marquis de Bethune the French Ambassador, whom encouragement they have to expect, if we know not, but the general advices from Poland say, that the greatest part of the Nobility seem not in the least disposed to take any part in this War between Sweden and the Elector of Brandenburg.

Hamburg, Jan. 27. The seat of the War being removed from Pomeran to Prussia, we have not any thing to write from hence, but what we receive from thence, which is, that the Elector of Brandenburg advanced with great marches, with a resolution to fight the Enemy, so soon as he had joined Lieutenant-General Gotski, that on the other hand the Suedes seem resolved to end avoy to hinder that conjunction, and this day we have had a report in Town, that there has happened some action between the Suedes and the said Lieutenant-General

Gotski.

Gortski, in which the latter had the disadvantage; but this news coming from no Authentique hands, meets as yet with little credit. The hopes of Peace between the Emperor and France encrease every day, to the great dissatisfaction of the Northern Allies, who look upon themselves to be very hardly dealt with. It is the opinion of most people here, that if the said Peace be concluded, that of the North will quickly follow, the truth whereof time will shew. Levies are making here both of Land and Seamen, for the service of the King of Denmark, who purposes to be early in the Field, and to have his Fleet as early at Sea.

Strasbourg, Jan. 20. The Letters we received by the last Ordinary from Cologne, informed us, that the term set by the French Ambassador at Nimeguen, for the making the Peace in, had been prolonged till the last day of this month, and that according to the present appearances of things, it was not to be doubted but the Peace would be concluded before that term expired. But in these parts things seem to look with another face, for we hear of nothing but the great preparations the French are making for the carrying on the War, and every day brings us an advertisement from some hand or other, that their design is against this City, and particularly our Magistrates received a Letter three days since from Lorrain, advising them, that the French King was expected at Nancy, and that sixteen Regiments, with a great Train of Artillery, were already on their march through the Mountains towards Alsace; which advice hath somewhat alarmed us here, and an Express, after that our Magistrates had had a Consultation with the Count d'Arch General of the Imperial Artillery, and Count Mansfeld, was sent to the Duke of Lorrain to communicate the same to him. The Sieur Montclar is gone to the Upper Alsace, to take a review of the Cavalry that is quartered there.

Cologne, Jan. 27. The 25th instant the French Troops in Garrison in the Country of Juliers, and this Diocess, received orders from Monsieur Calvo to hold themselves ready to march, which they did actually do, upon further orders the next day; and this afternoon we have an account, that they are marching with a great Train of Artillery towards Bon, as if their design was upon that Place, but in all likelihood this is only an amusement, while their real design is against Rhinberg, which place is said to be very unprovided of all Stores and Necessaries for its defence; the Confederates have offered to put strong Garrisons into that place and Keyserwaert, but our Elector will not be persuaded to receive them. Six hundred Men of those raised in Holland, for the service of this City, are arrived here, and the rest are following, being in all 2000 men; and besides these and the other Troops we have already in Garrison here, we are told that we are to expect 2000 men from Westphalia, which the Allies send to our assistance. The Letters from Nimeguen give us great hopes of Peace, which they say would in all likelihood be concluded and signed before the end of this month, which is the time limited by the French for the Peace to be concluded in.

Nimeguen, Jan. 26. Since our last the Imperial and French Ambassadors have had frequent Conferences, and that with good effect, having come so far as to have agreed to Articles of the Treaty; this afternoon they meet again, and will according to

all appearance, likewise agree the remaining; so that the Peace may be Signed to morrow. The Minister of the Duke of Lorrain is in the meantime extremely dissatisfied that the Imperial Ambassadors do not take that care of the Interests of the Duke his Master, which he thinks they ought to do, and, as we are told, has offered to protest against them; but this will avail little, for the Imperialists seem resolved to proceed to a conclusion of the Peace, of which you will know the certainty by our next. The Ministers of the King of Denmark, and of the Elector of Brandenburg, are likewise somewhat uneasy to see the Peace going to be made, with the exclusion of their Masters, who have so great a part in the War.

Hague, Jan. 31. The Peace between the Emperor and France, is looked upon by all to have been concluded and signed this day; for we have Letters dated yesterday at noon, which say, that all the Points in difference had been adjusted, that only excepted which concerned the Duke of Lorrain; which the Ambassadors were to have a Conference about in the afternoon; upon this great appearance of the Peace, Sir William Temple, one of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty of Great Britain for the Treaty at Nimeguen, is parted from hence on his way thither, to assist with the Lord Ambassador Jenkins as Mediators at the Signing of the Peace, in case it were concluded, as every Body believes it is by this time. The States of Holland who were not to have met till the 14 of the next month, are now summoned to meet the 7th. The reason of their being called together so many days sooner than was at first intended, is not known, only it is said that it is done at the desire of the City of Amsterdam. Our Ambassadors at the Court of France have not yet had their publick Audience; which is occasioned by some Honours denied them at it, which they pretend to. The Offices they have used at that Court in favor of the Duke of Lorrain, and other Princes of the Empire, have not had any effect; and it is even said that their interpositions in behalf of those Princes were not relished by that King.

London, Jan. 24. William Ireland a Jesuite, and John Grove, who were on the 18th past convicted at the Old Bailey of having conspired the destruction of the Kings Royal Person, the Subversion of His Government, and the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion, and had Sentence past upon them to be Drawn, Hanged, and Quartered, were this day accordingly executed at Tyburne.

Advertisements.

These are to give notice, That His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Thynne of Longleat Esq; and his Heirs, one Fair to be held at Warmister, in the County of Wilt; upon the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth days of April yearly for ever; which Fair will be there held in April next, and every year after accordingly.

Stolen at Bloombury, the 24th instant, three Silver Candlesticks about 17 ounces apiece, with the Arms engraved in a Lozenge, and an Earls Coronet at one of the Corners; the first Coat, A Lyon Rampant within a Border, the Border charged with Flower-de-luys; the second Coat being a Bend charged with three Roses. One large four square Salt, and four eight-square Trencher Salts, engraved with the same Arms and Crown, with a Snuff Pan, and a Pair of Snuffers. Whosoever shall discover the said Plate, and that it be restored to the right Owner, or to Mr. John Lloyd in Green-fields in Leicester-fields, shall have Three Pounds Reward.